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THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1853.

Prayer by the Rev. J. M. LANCASTER, of the Catholic church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received announcing the passage of a bill which originated in that House, entitled "an act providing for the erection of a billiard table, &c."

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. ANDREWS, Judiciary—made a report in writing on certain memorials in relation to the payment of interest on the bonds of the city of Louisville, which had failed and refused to pay the interest; the reports were ordered to be printed and placed in the order of the day, to be considered on next Monday at 11 o'clock.

Same—a bill to amend the charter of the city of Newport, passed.

Mr. RIPLEY, Judiciary—a bill to charter the Louisville marine insurance company, passed.

Same—a bill to charter the American insurance company, before action on this bill the hour arrived for the

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 11 O'CLOCK.

A bill to repeal the "Normal school bill" was ordered to be read a third time at this hour.

Mr. SIDDUTH offered a substitute for the bill—in substance that in lieu of the \$12,000, out of the school fund appropriated to this school, that the surplus paid by Fayette and Bourbon counties over the amount drawn out for school purposes, be appropriated to this school.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH opposed the amendment.

The amendment was rejected, yeas 13, nays 24.

Mr. MALLORY moved to go into committee of the whole on the bill, negatived.

Mr. ANDREWS offered a resolution to recommit the bill with instructions to enquire into the propriety of making an appropriation directly out of the treasury for the support of the school.

Mr. BUCKNER advocated the resolution, and opposed the bill at length. He showed that the districts represented by Senators who were the most earnest advocates for the repeal of the normal school bill, draw largely more money for common schools, out of the fund, than they pay in; while the Senators, whose districts pay a large surplus, are opposed to repealing the bill.

Before any other action on the bill the hour of 12 o'clock arrived.

The Senate refused to dispense with the rules; and took up the regular

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to amend the common school laws; [extends the school age to 20 years of age instead of 18].

Mr. WALTON offered an amendment providing that the common school month shall be 21 school days.

Mr. READ moved to amend by striking out 21 and insert 20 school days as a month, 5 days to each week; rejected.

Mr. WALTON'S amendment was then adopted.

Mr. MALLORY moved to make the school age begin at 12 instead of 6 years; rejected.

Mr. WHITAKER moved to amend by making the school month 30 days, and three months school to be taught as required by law, as 90 days.

The yeas and nays being required on Mr. WHITAKER'S amendment, yeas 13, nays 24.

Mr. GILLIS moved to amend by striking out 30 days and insert 21 days; yeas 11, nays 24.

The amendment of Mr. WHITAKER was then rejected, yeas 13, nays 20.

The amendment of Mr. GILLIS was then adopted.

[The bill as now amended makes the school days at from 6 to 20 years, and the school month 21 days actually taught, or 65 school days in the 3 school months.] The bill was then rejected by yeas 17, nays 18.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PORTER, Circuit Courts—[the rules having been suspended] reported a bill to charter the Star fire company in Frankfort; passed.

Mr. BRUNER, Depositories and Circumstances—a bill for the benefit of Alexander McDonald; passed, yeas 21, nays 12.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Was granted and referred to appropriate committees, as follows:

Mr. RUST—a bill to amend the charter of the Ashland cemetery company.

Same—a bill to amend the charter of the town of Ashland.

Same—a bill to amend the charter of the Ashland female seminary.

Same—a bill to amend the charter of the Ashland fire and marine insurance company.

Same—a bill to amend the charter of the Kentucky iron and coal manufacturing company.

Same—a bill to charter the Kentucky iron and coal mining and coal oil company.

Same—a bill to repeal part of the act that allows the bank of Kentucky, the bank of Louisville and the Northern bank of Kentucky to issue small notes.

Mr. IRVINE—a bill to amend the act granting additional powers to the trustees of Richmond.

Mr. GROVER—a bill in relation to the Penitentiary.

Mr. WAIT—a bill to charter the town of Winchester in Lincoln county.

Mr. FISKE—a bill to amend the charter of the Commercial bank of Kentucky.

Mr. GRUNDY—a bill for the benefit of the town of Lebanon.

Mr. McBRAYER—a bill to charter the Monday's landing and Harrodsburg turnpike company.

Mr. WAIT—a bill to amend the law of costs, &c.

Mr. WILSON—a bill for the benefit of Isaac Smith.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH—a bill for the benefit of W. T. Walker.

Mr. WRIGHT—a bill to amend the 840sec. of the civil code of practice.

Mr. EDWARDS—a bill to increase the compensation of processors.

Mr. EDWARDS—a bill to amend the law of costs.

Same—a bill authorizing a ferry from the Kentucky shore to Cairo.

Mr. TAYLOR—a bill for signing orders and records, &c., by judges.

Mr. WHITAKER—a bill to amend the charter of the bank of Ashland.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SIDDUTH offered the following resolution which was adopted viz:

Resolved by the Senate, That Dr. D. D. Owen, principal Geologist for Kentucky, be requested to report to the Senate what amount, he, as such, principal Geologist, has drawn from the Treasury of Kentucky, for the purpose of prosecuting the Geological Survey of Kentucky, and how much thereof has been expended, and for what purposes.

And that he further report how many persons he and his assistants have been engaged in the prosecution of said survey since the last session of the Legislature, and what portion of the time in field service.

Mr. SIDDUTH offered the following resolution which was adopted, viz:

Resolved by the Senate, That the Auditor be requested to furnish the Senate with a report of all money paid on account of the Geological

Survey since the last session of the Legislature, together with the account current of the principal Geologist for the same time.

Mr. McBRAYER offered the following resolution which lies over one day under the rule.

Whereas, it is represented to the General Assembly, that there is in the library of the late Capt. Samuel Davies, of Mercer county, complete sets of the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kentucky, from 1792, up to a recent date. And, whereas, by the burning of the State Capitol, and the books and public documents therein contained. Many of the journals of both branches of the Legislature have been lost to the State, and their loss deeply felt. Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the committee on the Library be directed to open a correspondence with Maj. William Davies, the son of the late Capt. Samuel Davies, of Mercer county, for the purpose of ascertaining whether full sets of the journals which he is supposed to have, be in his possession, and if so, upon what terms and conditions said journals can be procured for the use of the State library, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor in relation to the settlement with the southern lunatic asylum commissioners: ordered to be printed. And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1853.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. LANCASTER, of the Catholic church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.

Mr. SPEAKER announced the appointment of Messrs. WICKLIFFE, FOSS, and RACHFORD, as the committee on the part of the House, to visit the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. WINSTON, KELSEY, J. L. CALDWELL, and REID, which were received and appropriately referred.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. BROWN, Education—a bill to amend 5th sec., chap. 672 of revised statutes, [provides for the election of school commissioner by the people].

Mr. GRAY proposed to amend by fixing the time of office two years; rejected.

Mr. SMITH proposed to amend as follows: Provided that said common school commissioners be allowed 3 per cent on the amount received and disbursed by them, in stead of two dollars per day, as now allowed by law; rejected.

Mr. HENSLEY proposed to amend by adding that the commissioner shall keep his office at the county seat; rejected.

The bill then passed.

Mr. MORSE, Education—a bill to amend the act incorporating the Simpson seminary; passed.

Mr. RICHARDSON, Education—discharged from further consideration of an act for the benefit of A. G. Fleming.

Also—an act for the benefit of common school district No. 15, in Larue county; rejected.

Also—a bill for the benefit of common school districts Nos. 3 and 21, in Campbell county; passed.

Also—a bill to incorporate the Newport printing company; passed.

Also—a bill to amend the charter of the Eminence high school; passed.

Also—a bill to incorporate the Montgomery library association; passed.

Mr. MORSE, Education—a bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to the cadets of the Kentucky military institute; passed.

Also—a bill to incorporate the Presbyterian church of Lebanon; passed.

Also—a bill to incorporate the Lebanon lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of common school district No. 12, in Spencer county; passed.

Mr. RICHARDSON, Education—a bill to incorporate the Simpson seminary; passed.

Mr. T. P. A. Biss, assistant secretary of State, delivered a message from the Governor in relation to the western lunatic asylum: which was ordered to be printed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to establish a conventional rate of interest.

Upon this bill the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. JOHNSON in the chair.

The question being upon striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. HUEY moved that the committee now rise and report the bill and amendments to the House; which motion prevailed, and the Speaker having taken the chair—Mr. JOHNSON reported in accordance with the instructions of the committee.

The first question was upon striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. HUEY moved that the committee now rise and report the bill and amendments to the House; which motion prevailed, and the Speaker having taken the chair—Mr. JOHNSON reported in accordance with the instructions of the committee.

The second question was upon striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. HUEY moved that the committee now rise and report the bill and amendments to the House; which motion prevailed, and the Speaker having taken the chair—Mr. JOHNSON reported in accordance with the instructions of the committee.

The third question was upon striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. HUEY moved that the committee now rise and report the bill and amendments to the House; which motion prevailed, and the Speaker having taken the chair—Mr. JOHNSON reported in accordance with the instructions of the committee.

The fourth question was upon striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. HUEY moved that the committee now rise and report the bill and amendments to the House; which motion prevailed, and the Speaker having taken the chair—Mr. JOHNSON reported in accordance with the instructions of the committee.

The fifth question was upon striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. HUEY moved that the committee now rise and report the bill and amendments to the House; which motion prevailed, and the Speaker having taken the chair—Mr. JOHNSON reported in accordance with the instructions of the committee.

The sixth question was upon striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. HUEY moved that the committee now rise and report the bill and amendments to the House; which motion prevailed, and the Speaker having taken the chair—Mr. JOHNSON reported in accordance with the instructions of the committee.

The seventh question was upon striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. HUEY moved that the committee now rise and report the bill and amendments to the House; which motion prevailed, and the Speaker having taken the chair—Mr. JOHNSON reported in accordance with the instructions of the committee.

The eighth question was upon striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. HUEY moved that the committee now rise and report the bill and amendments to the House; which motion prevailed, and the Speaker having taken the chair—Mr. JOHNSON reported in accordance with the instructions of the committee.

The ninth question was upon striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. HUEY moved that the committee now rise and report the bill and amendments to the House; which motion prevailed, and the Speaker having taken the chair—Mr. JOHNSON reported in accordance with the instructions of the committee.

The tenth question was upon striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. HUEY moved that the committee now rise and report the bill and amendments to the House; which motion prevailed, and the Speaker having taken the chair—Mr. JOHNSON reported in accordance with the instructions of the committee.

The eleventh question was upon striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. HUEY moved that the committee now rise and report the bill and amendments to the House; which motion prevailed, and the Speaker having taken the chair—Mr. JOHNSON reported in accordance with the instructions of the committee.

The twelfth question was upon striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. HUEY moved that the committee now rise and report the bill and amendments to the House; which motion prevailed, and the Speaker having taken the chair—Mr. JOHNSON reported in accordance with the instructions of the committee.

The thirteenth question was upon striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. HUEY moved that the committee now rise and report the bill and amendments to the House; which motion prevailed, and the Speaker having taken the chair—Mr. JOHNSON reported in accordance with the instructions of the committee.

The fourteenth question was upon striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. HUEY moved that the committee now rise and report the bill and amendments to the House; which motion prevailed, and the Speaker having taken the chair—Mr. JOHNSON reported in accordance with the instructions of the committee.

The fifteenth question was upon striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. HUEY moved that the committee now rise and report the bill and amendments to the House; which motion prevailed, and the Speaker having taken the chair—Mr. JOHNSON reported in accordance with the instructions of the committee.

The sixteenth question was upon striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. HUEY moved that the committee now rise and report the bill and amendments to the House; which motion prevailed, and the Speaker having taken the chair—Mr. JOHNSON reported in accordance with the instructions of the committee.

The seventeenth question was upon striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. HUEY moved that the committee now rise and report the bill and amendments to the House; which motion prevailed, and the Speaker having taken the chair—Mr. JOHNSON reported in accordance with the instructions of the committee.

The eighteenth question was upon striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. HUEY moved that the committee now rise and report the bill and amendments to the House; which motion prevailed, and the Speaker having taken the chair—Mr. JOHNSON reported in accordance with the instructions of the committee.

Dr. Stringfellow's Letter against the Leecompton Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1848.

To the Editor of the Herald: Inclosed is a communication, prepared by Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, of Kansas, for publication in the Washington Union. That paper has declined to publish it. At his request, in such an event—be having in the meantime set out on his return home—I forward it to you, and ask for its insertion.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, MAKUS J. PARROT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1853.

To the Editor of the Union: In the New York Tribune of the 4th January, a correspondent from this place, in noticing my arrival, uses this language: "Stringfellow, of Kansas notoriety, arrived here last night. He denounces the Leecompton Constitution as an imposition. It is too gross an outrage even for him."

It is true, enough to presume that my opinions will have any effect in settling this vexed Kansas question. Still I am unwilling to have them misrepresented. I will state what I have said on this subject. When I arrived in Washington, on the 25th December last, directly from Kansas, I found a division in the Democratic party here on that part of the President's message relative to the Leecompton Constitution, which, although there was no violation of principle in not referring the whole constitution to the people for a direct vote, it would have been wiser to have submitted it, as there was an understanding among the people that such would be the case, and all parties would have been satisfied; that the South at best could only obtain a mere empty and temporary triumph, the question having already been settled against them by emigration, the only way in which that settlement could permanently be effected.

In a few days after my arrival, it was announced that acting Governor Stanton had convened the Territorial Legislature in extra session, a meeting which I attended, and which, I am sure, however much the policy may be doubted, the representatives of the people, elected by 13,000 votes, 9,000 of whom voted for Mr. Parrot for Congress, as being opposed to any constitution from the Leecompton Convention, passed a bill providing for the submission of the constitution to the people for a negative vote, thus affording the only opportunity they could have of expressing their objection to that instrument, or of being admitted into the Union under it. I have said that, should the Democratic members from the free States, urged on by the South, and for no practical good to the South, lug Kansas into the Union against the remonstrance of two-thirds of the people, that remonstrance expressed in the only legal way they could express it, namely, by a vote of the people under the act of the Legislature, with all the penalties for fraudulent voting that could be provided by law, that in such event the Democratic party would of necessity, be broken down at the North, the peace and interests of Missouri and Kansas, if not the whole Union, seriously endangered, and by no sort of compromise could the interests of the South in Kansas be advanced.

No believing, I have urged that if the people of Kansas, by their vote on Monday last, did, by a large majority, decide against the adoption, and at once pass an act for the formation of a new constitution upon terms similar to those proposed by the "Toombs bill" of 1850.

J. H. STRINGFELLOW.

The Earthquake at Naples.

The following particulars relative to the late earthquake in the kingdom of Naples have been received:

Two smart shocks were experienced at Naples on the night of the 15th instant. The first at ten minutes past ten, which lasted five seconds; the second two minutes afterwards, which lasted twenty-five seconds. The latter shock caused the two clocks of the Royal Observatory to stop. There were two more shocks between three and five, and the last of the 17th, which was the most severe.

A received at Naples, on the 16th, that the earthquake, which was interpreted by the people as a sign of the approaching day of judgment, had been a great disaster, and that the houses destroyed. At least one hundred houses had been overthrown, but the number of deaths is not known. At Pola the disaster is immense, and the victims numerous, particularly among the Gendarmes. At Auletta, Petros and Caggiano, several persons were killed, and many houses destroyed. At Salerno several buildings were damaged, and particularly two churches, the house of the Governor, the barracks, and a church, which fell in the suburbs. The King, on hearing of the disaster, ordered his ministers to spare no expense in affording relief to the sufferers.

Naples (Dec. 19) Correspondence of the London Times.

We are just recovering from a fright occasioned by several awful shocks of an earthquake on the night of the 16th. They were undulating and lasted several seconds, but were so violent as to cause the bells to ring, and the walls of every house to swing backwards and forwards visibly. Many thousands of persons passed the night in the streets, and many in their carriages, the horses of which were taken out. From 11 o'clock till near 2 o'clock in the morning, I walked through the crowded streets, where every indication of fear existed. Fires were lighted at almost every hundred yards, and hundreds of people were grouped around them. As a spectacle it was most remarkable, but the fear of the inhabitants was great, and it is not easy to forget the violent causes which gave rise to it. No one remembers such severe shocks.

Many houses in Naples—in fact, almost every one, says an informant—have received some slight injury, and it is scarcely to be wondered at that the population proposed to spend another night in the streets. In short, a great number of carriages were let for that purpose; but happily no further disaster took place, and the people are now recovering from their fears. Yesterday morning, intelligence arrived of the loss of three lives in Sala, and great damage to many houses, among others to the prison and the barracks.

In Atessa half the houses had given way; in Palermo about 100, and a great number of persons had fallen victims; in Polla the disasters were immense, and a brigade of gendarmes, among numbers of others, had been destroyed; in Auletta, Petros and Caggiano, many others were killed, and great destruction of property took place, including the palace of the Intendenza and the quarters of the gendarmes were severely affected, while the belfry and the Church of Salina gave way, occasioning the death of two women. Similar accidents occurred in Campagna, and near Rome, all round Naples, giving rise to the greatest anxiety and apprehension.

Love's Seasons and Reasons.

By DR. JACKMAN.

I love my love in spring time, For beauty fresh as May, For cheeks like early roses, For eyes as bright as day.

For like the lark in the morn'g, For smiles like sunrise clear, I love my love in summer time, And love her all the year.

I love my love in summer, For promise warm and true, For truth like mountain dawning, A light on old and new.

For wealth of bloom and freshness, And steady comfort near, I love my love in summer, And love her all the year.

I love my love in autumn, For fruit of gentle deeds, For wisdom to be gathered, To serve our future needs.

For virtues ripening ever, Like wheat in golden sheaf, I love my love in autumn, And love her all the year.

I love my love in winter, For charities untold, For hearts like winter's welcome, For looks that thaw the cold;

For harmless mirth and pastime, And rich as Christmas cheer, I love my love in winter, And love her all the year.

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I love my love in winter, For charities untold, For hearts like winter's welcome, For looks that thaw the cold;

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Volume Eighteenth—History of Masonic Persecutions, by Oliver; likewise, Masonic Institutions, by the same; 424 pages. De Verbi; four volumes, 467, 391, 390, 293 pages. Likewise, Statutes of Knights Templar, of England and Wales, 29 pages.

Volume Nineteenth—Grand House of Freemasonry, by Geo. Smith; 111 pages. Life in the Triangle, by

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1858.

The price of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH for the session will be \$1.50—and for the Weekly, 75 cents—invariably in advance.

We can supply extra copies of the Daily Commonwealth put up in wrappers ready for mailing, at two cents a piece. Orders left at the office or with our Reporters, in the Senate and House of Representatives, will be promptly attended to.

American State Convention.

The American Executive Committee for the State at large have called a convention of the delegates of the American party of the State to nominate a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

The convention will be held in this city, Wednesday, January 27th inst. The basis of representation will be two delegates for each Representative district; that is, two delegates for each Representative in the lower branch of the State Legislature.

It is hoped that this Convention will be fully attended, and that the watch fires of the American party will be made to glow with renewed brightness throughout the State.

American papers throughout the State are requested to call attention to this Convention.

Attention Americans.

There will be a meeting of the Americans of Franklin county at the Court House, on next Monday, (County Court day), for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the State Convention to be held on the 27th inst. Let everyone, who can, attend, as it is of the utmost importance that the sentiment of the people should be made known as to who shall be our candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

The Appellate Clerkship.

Napoleon after a career of unprecedented success, failed—rose again, had his one hundred days of glory, which ending, sunk him forever in the dim pal of a night of starless, hopeless gloom. So with the Democracy, triumphs have been their unequalled in political history. They have had the Marengo of their fortunes and have fallen—have risen again in the excitement of the moment, and are now hurrying on to the Waterloo of their defeat, where they will sink to rise no more. The undisputed anarchy tendencies of the party are fast rallying every element of our political system into the league which must overwhelm them, and Kentucky is the Belgium where the commencement of the crushing scene must be enacted.

In the coming contest for the Appellate Clerkship will be tested the force of rampant, ambitious, self-glorying Democracy, with all its party despotism, and the union of those conservative political elements, upon which we must rely for the preservation of all that is dear to our hearts, from the revolution. The foe is in the field, and the opposition must be mustered, and under whose leadership? I would propose the name of Col. JOHN B. HERNDON, of Mason county. He has been faithful even under the most adverse circumstances—he is able as a writer, effective as a speaker, businesslike in his habits, pure in his morals, deserving in all respects, and could, perhaps, better than any other man secure the combined influences which would ensure his election. In him Mr. REVUE would find a worthy competitor, by whom he can as well be beaten, (as we heartily wish he may be), as by any other man in the State.

NORTH KENTUCKY.

For the Commonwealth.

I have perused with amazement in this morning's Freeman, an article on conventional interest over the signature of "Johnson." "Johnson" takes the position occupied by kings, aristocrats, bankers, and the supporters of arbitrary irresponsible power in all ages, "that money possesses no intrinsic value of itself, but is simply the representative of property, adopted for the purpose of convenience." This is the quintessence of anti Democratic doctrine on currency, opposed by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Buchanan. I had supposed from the paper in which this article appeared, and the signature, that its writer was a Democrat. But as he opposes the leading principle of the Democratic party on which they have bravely battled against banks, paper money, and making anything but gold and silver, articles of intrinsic value, a tender in payment of debt, I am forced to the conclusion that he is either no Democrat or is utterly ignorant of Democratic doctrine. Let me ask him, and I hope he will answer, why were gold and silver selected in preference of all other productions or substances on which to impose the function of representation of all other property? For what reasons were they made the national currency? Why was not leather, wood, or paper, adopted by the framers of the Constitution?

If for "convenience," paper would have been better, occupying less space, lighter—transmissible with more ease and at less expense—none of the arguments used by the aristocrats, Biddle and bankers, in favor of a United States bank and paper money everywhere. The Whigs, with Washington and Hamilton at their head, then called Federalists, agreed with Jefferson and Madison in the great basic idea of currency, that nothing but property of intrinsic value should be made the representative of all property. Hence, gold and silver were made "money," the medium of exchange. The strongest advocates for banks have never contended for any sort of banks whose paper should not be convertible into gold and silver. And the Democrats have opposed them so far as the currency question is involved, on the ground that bank notes would not be always, (as they ought to be,) convertible into the real stuff, gold and silver.

A DEMOCRAT OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

January 14th, 1858.
We give up our editorial space to day to the report of the State Agricultural Convention. The object of the meeting was an important one, and the report of the proceedings will, doubtless, be interesting.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of this Society was held at the Court House in Frankfort, in accordance with the charter, on Wednesday, January 13th, 1858.

President CLAY took the chair and called the meeting to order, and made an address setting forth the objects of the meeting, and giving a brief account of the proceedings of the Society during the past year, and impressing on the meeting the importance of selecting able, active, industrious and intelligent gentlemen to fill the offices of the Society, from all the different sections of the State. They should feel (he remarked) a deep and abiding interest in the cause of agricultural improvement, and should be willing to receive that for their compensation, as with two exceptions, that is all the compensation which they receive.

The President asked to be discharged, in future, from the arduous labors which he has hitherto performed as the President of the Society, by the election of some other of the numerous gentlemen who are so competent to discharge the duties of the office.

On motion and second, the gentlemen in attendance were requested to come forward and enroll their names and post office address; when the following gentlemen reported themselves as members for their respective counties, viz:

Bourbon County—B. J. Clay, C. P. Talbot, Thomas Cunningham, Chas. T. Gattard, and Sidney Clay, Paris Postoffice.

Campbell County—T. L. Jones, Newport Postoffice.

Christian County—J. S. Jackson, and J. P. Buckner, Hopkinsville Postoffice.

Clarke County—W. R. Duncan, J. H. Moore, B. B. Groom, J. B. Huston, and James Price, Winchester Postoffice.

Fayette County—Ben. Gratz, W. Warfield, W. R. Smith, Albert Allen, R. J. Spurr, and B. Warfield, Lexington Postoffice.

Franklin County—A. G. Hodges, John Lewis, Jas. W. Tate, R. W. Scott, Zeb. Ward, and A. W. Dudley, Frankfort Postoffice.

Henderson County—A. Dixon, G. M. Priest, Grant Greer, and J. T. Bunch, Henderson Postoffice.

Jefferson County—G. Mallory, Robt. Miller, P. S. Barbour, John Thatcher, and Ham. Ormsby, Louisville Postoffice.

Madison County—G. C. Smith, Richmond Postoffice.

Mason County—W. S. Rand, Northfork Postoffice.

Oldham County—W. D. Gallagher, Pewee Valley Postoffice.

Scott County—A. D. Offutt, W. S. Samuels, W. Johnson, and R. Payne, Georgetown Postoffice.

Mercer County—J. A. Tomlinson, and W. A. Cook, Harrodsburg Postoffice.

Sidney County—Stephen T. Drane, Eminence Postoffice.

Union County—Willis G. Hughes, Morganfield Postoffice.

Warren County—J. R. Underwood, and John M. Sharp, Bowlinggreen Postoffice.

Woodford County—R. A. Alexander, Spring Station Postoffice; Capt. A. Buford, Versailles Postoffice; and J. A. Alexander, Spring Station Postoffice.

Boyle County—D. W. Jones, Danville Postoffice.

On motion of Mr. G. MALLORY, the meeting adjourned to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 3 o'clock, P. M., so as to give the members of the Legislature an opportunity to attend.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

President CLAY in the chair.

On motion, the Treasurer, Mr. Jas. W. Tate, presented and read his report of the finances of the Society for the year 1857: which was approved.

Col. A. G. HODGES offered the following resolution, which, after some discussion, was adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter, whenever any gentleman becomes an annual member of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, he shall be so considered until he signifies his desire to withdraw from the same, in writing, addressed to the Recording Secretary—said withdrawal to be reported by the Recording Secretary to a meeting of the President and Directors of the Society, who may grant the request of the applicant upon the condition that his annual dues have all been paid.

The Agricultural and Mechanical Associations in Kentucky being called, in alphabetical order, the following gentlemen reported themselves as members and delegates thereof:

1. Bourbon County Agricultural Society, Paris—B. J. Clay, C. P. Talbot, and others.

2. Central Kentucky Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Danville—W. A. Cook, and D. W. Jones.

3. Christian County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Hopkinsville—Jas. S. Jackson, and Jas. F. Buckner.

4. Clarke County Stock Improving Society, Winchester—J. H. Moore, B. B. Groom, and W. R. Duncan.

5. Crab Orchard Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Crab Orchard.

6. Campbell County Agricultural Society, Alexandria—J. R. Rachford, and Thos. L. Jones.

7. Daviess County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Owensboro—Clinton McClary.

8. Fulton County Agricultural Society, Hickman—Geo. W. Silvertooth, Edw. Crossland, and J. M. Kilburn.

9. Glencoe Stock Fair, Glencoe, Washington County.

10. Green River Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Glasgow—W. M. Wilson, and Isaac Smith.

11. Henderson, Hopkins, and Union Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Association, Lexington—A. Dixon, G. M. Priest, Grant Greer, J. T. Bunch, and others.

12. Harrison County Agricultural Society, Cynthiana—

13. Kenton County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Independence—S. C. Sayers.

14. Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Lexington—Ben. Gratz, Pres., Dr. T. R. Tilton, J. P. Spurr, W. Warfield, and others.

15. Kentucky Mechanics Institute, Louisville—

16. Kentucky Horticultural Society, —

17. Logan County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Russellville—Robert Browder, Volney P. O.

18. North Kentucky Agricultural Society, Florence—B. W. Chamblin, Burlington P. O.

19. North Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Mason, Lewis, and Fleming Counties, Mayville—Col. W. S. Rand, C. A. Marshall, and Henson Taylor.

20. Ohio County Agricultural Society, Hartford—E. Dudley Walker, and Henry Thompson, Hartford P. O.

21. Springfield Union Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Springfield—

22. South Western Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Louisville—Gibson Mallory, Pres., John Thatcher, W. D. Gallagher, Robert N. Miller, W. E. Milton, and P. S. Barbour.

23. South Western Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Paducah—

24. Union Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Eminence—Stephen T. Drane, and R. Drane.

25. Union Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Mason and Bracken Counties, Germantown—Sam'l Worthington, Minerva P. O.

26. Warren County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Bowlinggreen—John M. Sharp, and P. Hines.

On motion of the Hon. ARCHIBALD DIXON, the

Society proceeded to the election of officers for the present year.

Hon. J. B. HUSTON nominated Mr. B. J. CLAY for President, who was unanimously elected.

On motion of W. G. HODGES, the members of the three respective Agricultural Districts were requested to retire, temporarily, and make nominations for Vice President and Directors in their respective Districts—when the following nominations were approved, and the gentlemen were unanimously elected, viz:

FIRST DISTRICT.

R. A. ALEXANDER, of Woodford—Vice Pres't.

LUCIUS DESHA, of Harrison,

L. J. BRADFORD, of Bracken, and

HARRISON THOMPSON, of Clarke—Directors.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Dr. J. A. TOMLINSON, of Mercer, Vice Pres't.

GIBSON MALLORY, of Jefferson,

W. A. COOK, of Mercer, and

S. T. DAANE, of Shelby—Directors.

THIRD DISTRICT.

ROBERT BROWDER, of Logan—Vice Pres't.

J. M. SHARP, of Warren,

J. S. JACKSON, of Christian, and

G. M. PRIEST, of Henderson—Directors.

On motion of Mr. ALBERT ALLEN, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it is the uniform custom of the numerous States in this Union which have State Agricultural Societies, to print and publish the volume of Reports of said Societies; and whereas the officers of the State Agricultural Society of Kentucky have prepared, with great care and labor, and presented to the Legislature of Kentucky, a valuable and interesting Report of the State Society, and of all the local Societies in Kentucky; and whereas the Senate has passed a resolution to have four thousand copies of said Report printed at the expense of the State,

Resolved, therefore, That the House of Representatives be, and is hereby, respectfully requested to concur in said resolution.

On motion, the Society adjourned to meet again at 7 o'clock, P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

President CLAY in the chair.

On motion, the Report of the Directors, and the Report of the Corresponding Secretary, were received and adopted.

On motion of Mr. W. D. GALLAGHER, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That at the future annual meetings of this Association, the first business in order, after organizing, shall be the reading of the minutes of the last previous annual meeting, and of the Reports of the President and Directors, the Corresponding Secretary, and the Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. MOORE, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Directors pay their premiums for the present year in suitable and appropriate books or money, either or both, as they may deem best, instead of silver plate, after having disposed of what plate they have upon hand.

On motion of Mr. GRANT GREEN, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Directors be authorized to promote the establishment of an appropriate Agricultural Fair in Kentucky, by some individual, and in case of failure, that they authorize the Corresponding Secretary to publish such a paper as in their judgment may seem to be demanded by the best interests of the Society.

The minutes of the proceedings being read and approved, the Society adjourned sine die.

BRUTUS J. CLAY, Pres't.

ROBERT W. SCOTT, Rec. Sec.

On motion of Mr. GRANT GREEN, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the minutes of the proceedings be read and approved, the Society adjourned sine die.

BRUTUS J. CLAY, Pres't.

ROBERT W. SCOTT, Rec. Sec.

On motion of Mr. GRANT GREEN, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the minutes of the proceedings be read and approved, the Society adjourned sine die.

BRUTUS J. CLAY, Pres't.

ROBERT W. SCOTT, Rec. Sec.

On motion of Mr. GRANT GREEN, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the minutes of the proceedings be read and approved, the Society adjourned sine die.

BRUTUS J. CLAY, Pres't.

ROBERT W. SCOTT, Rec. Sec.

On motion of Mr. GRANT GREEN, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the minutes of the proceedings be read and approved, the Society adjourned sine die.

BRUTUS J. CLAY, Pres't.

ROBERT W. SCOTT, Rec. Sec.

On motion of Mr. GRANT GREEN, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the minutes of the proceedings be read and approved, the Society adjourned sine die.

BRUTUS J. CLAY, Pres't.

ROBERT W. SCOTT, Rec. Sec.

On motion of Mr. GRANT GREEN, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the minutes of the proceedings be read and approved, the Society adjourned sine die.

BRUTUS J. CLAY, Pres't.

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Resolved, That the minutes of the proceedings be read and approved, the Society adjourned sine die.

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Resolved, That the minutes of the proceedings be read and approved, the Society adjourned sine die.

BRUTUS J. CLAY, Pres't.

ROBERT W. SCOTT, Rec. Sec.

On motion of Mr. GRANT GREEN, the following resolution was adopted:

bo quelled even by death, regained some of its terrible energy? Was it still leaping with life? Ah! catching the appearance of something moving in the corner of the room, he saw the heart of Bonapart going into a hole in the wall, and jumping from the bed, was just in time to seize and rescue it from the teeth of a rat.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Common School Notice.

OFFICE SUP. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Lexington, Ky., Jan. 12th, 1858.

The commissioners of Common Schools are hereby earnestly requested to forward their reports at an early date, as the time allowed by law is very brief, and the labors exceedingly onerous to prepare for the distribution of the school fund, for the year 1857.

JOHN D. MATTHEWS, Sup. Pub. In't.

Jan. 13, 1858—2w. [Yeoman copy.]

We are requested to announce WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Esq., of Greensburg, as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, subject to the decision of the American Convention.

Special Notice—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858—4f.

Special Notice—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858—4f.

Great Inducements Offered.

A large and splendid assortment of Dress and Party Silks, just received per Express, by T. S. & J. R. PAGE, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617

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